

Today's
Advertisements.THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL.By special request
THE HONGKONG AMATEUR
DRAMATIC CLUB
WILL GIVE AN EXTRA PERFORMANCEOF
"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE"
TO-NIGHT
(SATURDAY), the 6th March, 1897.
This will be positively the last performance of
the Opera.Doors Open at 8.30 P.M.
Curtain rises at 9 P.M., precisely.
Prices as Usual.The Booking Office at the Theatre will be
open on and afterTHURSDAY, the 4th March, at 10 A.M.
LATE TRAMS 1 hour after fall of Curtain.
E. W. MITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1897. [388]CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-
HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY will be held at the
OFFICES of the GENERAL MANAGERS, Pedder's
Street, at 12.30 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 27th
March, for the purpose of receiving the Report, with a State-
ment of Accounts to 31st December, 1896.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March,
both days inclusive.JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1897. [416]LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-
HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY will be held at the
OFFICES of the GENERAL MANAGERS, Pedder's
Street, at 12.30 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 27th
March, for the purpose of receiving the Report
and a Statement of Accounts to 31st December,
1896.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March,
both days inclusive.JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1897. [417]PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.THE Undersigned have received instructions
to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTIONON
THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1897,
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at the Residence of J. MITCHELL, Esq.,
No. 1, Poldoim Road, corner of Queen's Road,
opposite No. 7, Police Station.THE WHOLE OF HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
Comprising—TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING-
ROOM SUITE, CENTRE and TEA TABLES,
OVERMANTELS, LADY'S DESK with
BEVELLED GLASS-TOP, MARBLE-TOP
CHEFFONIER, PICTURES and ORNA-
MENTS.ONE JAPANESE CABINET with IVORY
PANELS, TAPESTRY and WHITE LACE
CURTAINS, &c., FENDERS, CARPETS,
RUGS, SIDEBOARDS, DINING TABLE
and CHAIRS, BOOK-CAST, &c., GLASS and
CROCKERY WARE, ELECTRO-PLATE and
CUTLERY, PANTRY REQUISITES, LAMPS,
&c., &c., &c.SINGLE and DOUBLE IRON and BRASS-
MOUNTED BEDSTEPS, MARBLE-TOP
WASHSTANDS, &c., DRESSING TABLES,
WARDROBE, CUPBORDS of DRAWERS and
SUNDRY BEDROOM FURNITURE.BATHROOM REQUISITES, POTS and
PLANTS, &c., &c.Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale.
On View from WEDNESDAY, the 10th March.TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1897. [415]DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.
THE Company's Steamship"THALES,"
Captain Douglas, will be despatched for the
above Ports on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at
Daylight.For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1897. [414]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR NAGASAKI AND VLADIVOSTOK.
THE German Steamer"HAINAN,"
Captain Cassen, will be ready to load here on
or about WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for
the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong, 6th March, 1897. [418]CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.FOR CHEFOO AND NEWCHANG.
THE Company's Steamship"FOOCHOW,"
Captain Blackburn, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 13th instant.For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1897. [410]Today's
Advertisements.

WILLISON'S CIRCUS.

LAST DAY IN HONGKONG
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.TO-NIGHT at 9 P.M.
OUR FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.THE LARGEST PROGRAMME OF THE
SEASON.COME AND SEE OUR
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.AULD LANG SYNE.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1897. [413]INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG"
having arrived from the above Ports; Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on
board after 4 P.M. of the 6th inst. will be landed
at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns
at East Point.No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1897. [411]DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &
COMPANY,VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYVADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are
made under the constant supervision of a duly
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-
parison with the best English Manufactures.Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEN'S and
other Large Consumers.Any complaints should be addressed to the
Manager.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1897. [427]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAIRA ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all
kinds of NEEDLE WORK.Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing,
Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery
Materials can be supplied, if required.The Superioress will also be most grateful for
any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES, to be made into
Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who
are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. [440]

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions,
Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong
Telegraph" and not to the Editor.Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and
not to individual members of the staff.Communications intended for publication must be accompanied
by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for
publication, but as evidence of good faith.While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always
be open for the fair discussion of all questions
affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that
the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for
opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for
insertion in this paper not later than 5 o'clock on the day
on which the copy is to be printed.Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a
fixed period will be continued until countermanded.The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any
English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the
best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Centre
Exchange is No. 1. Telegrams—HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES
AND
SPIRITS.ALL these are selected by our London House,
bought direct at first hand, imported in wood
and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all inter-
mediate profits, and enabling us to supply the
best growths at MODERATE PRICES.PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on
Application.PORT after removal should be rested a month
before use. When required for drinking at
once it should be ordered to be decanted at
the DISPENSARY before being sent out.SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner
Wines of very superior Vintages. All are
true Xeres Wines.CLARET.—Our Clarets, including the lowest
Priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine
product of the juice of the grape and are not
artificially made from raisins and currants,
as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be
pure COGNAC, the difference in price being
merely a question of age and vintage.WHISKEY.—All our Whiskey is of excellent
quality and of greater age than most brands
in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKEY
marked "E" is universally popular, and is
pronounced by the best local connoisseurs
to be superior to any other brand in the
Hongkong market.We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS
to be genuine when bought direct from us in the
Colony or from our authorized Agents at the
Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1896. [6]

BIRTH.

At No. 2, West End Terrace, Hongkong, on
the 6th March, the wife of JOHN FERGUSON,
Marine Engineer, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1897.

REUTER'S MESSAGE.

THE CRETAN IMBROGLIO.
LONDON, March 4th.The Greek press is unanimous in urging the
Government to reject the Collective Note.The War Minister has resigned owing to the
rejection of his advice to send reinforcements to
Crete.The Metropolitan of Athens has wired to the
Archbishop of Canterbury beseeching him to
raise his voice, in the name of Christ, on behalf
of the Cretans.A number of Italian Volunteers for Crete have
arrived at Athens.The Porte insists that an Ottoman subject
shall be Governor of Crete.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

This afternoon Kowloon beat "A" Co., W.Y.,
by 3 goals to nil.The English mail-boat *Revolta* is due here from
the south to-morrow morning.H.M.S. *Exeter* arrived at Singapore from Hong-
kong on the 25th ultimo.MR. DE STURLEY, Dutch Consul at Jeddah,
has been appointed Dutch Consul-General at
Bangkok."MONEY, and how to waste it!" Many thanks
for your interesting letter. It will appear in our
next issue.THE new Vice-General of the Portuguese Mis-
sion in Timor will probably arrive here by the
Revolta to-morrow.THE British steamer *Baron Cowder*, which
stranded the other day on Palo Dapay, near
Batavia, has been floated off.WE regret to hear that Lieut. G. W. Hinton,
navigating officer of H.M.S. *Immortalist*, is at
present in the Naval Hospital suffering from a
severe attack of typhoid fever.THE excursion steamer *Honam* leaves for Macao
at 9 a.m. to-morrow. The fare is \$3 for the
round trip to Macao and back.LI I CHONG, a barber, was sentenced to be
imprisoned for nine months with hard labour,
to-day for kidnapping a girl 14 years of age.A SCHEME for dock accommodation in Calcutta,
involving an outlay of nearly twenty lakhs of
rupees, has been sanctioned by the Government
of India.THE Cricket match, Hongkong Cricket Club v.
United Services, was resumed to-day, when the
Club made 124 in its first innings and the United
Services 185.A BOARDING house runner and his two mates
were to-day fined \$50 each for boarding the
Zetland without having permission from the
officer in command.WE are sorry to hear that there is a good deal
of typhoid fever about just now and that the
Hon. W. M. Goeman and several leading
residents are suffering from it.SMALL-POX seems to be prevalent in the
colony, and at present there are no less than
25 patients in the naval hospital ship *Midge*
from the various warships in port.THE *Kanagawa Maru*, the latest addition to
the catering ship *Yusen Kasha's* fleet, arrived
at Singapore on the 25th ulto, on her maiden
voyage to the Far East. She will run on the
Company's European line.THE Russian transport *Tambov* from Odessa
for Vladivostok, arrived at Singapore on the
25th ulto. She carries 1,000 officers and men
of the Russian army and a special convoy, with
presents from the Tsar, to Korea.ANOTHER large audience patronised Willison's
Circus last night, when a benefit was tendered
to Harry Dixon, Australia's champion jockey.
To-night will positively be the last in Hong-
kong and the best programme of the season will
be presented.THE Band of the West York Regiment will play
the following programme Murray at Barracks to-
morrow, at 12.30 p.m.:—
1—Overture—A Midsummer Night's Dream—Mendelssohn
2—Quintet from "The Master-singer"—Wagner
3—Hymn (No. 1)—The Master-singer—Paderewski
4—Selection—Rigoletto—VerdiIt is reported that the Austrian Lloyd's Steam
Navigation Company have completed arrange-
ments with the Messageries Maritimes for the
issue of interchangeable tickets which will enable
passengers travelling home by Brindisi or Trieste
on their steamers to return by the Messageries
line via Marseilles.In his *Weekly Share List* issued at noon to-day
Mr. Erich Georg writes:—Business has been
fairly active during the week under review, but
with the exception of a further rise to China
Sugars, China and Manilla Ropes, Dock shares
and Balmorals, and a sharp drop in Fungjoms,
rates do not show a material change.THE Tokio *Kokumin* pleads with the Japanese
people to contribute to the Indian Famine
Relief Fund. Men that earnestly sympathized
with the sad fate of the crew of the
Turkish vessel *Ertugrul*, and contributed for
the relief of the survivors, must do the same for
the sufferers in India. Such humane procedure
will, it asserts, conduce, indirectly, to remove
the stigma that Japan incurred in connection with
the alleged massacre of Chinese at Port Arthur
and the assassination of the Queen of Korea.We understand that the Volunteers are con-
templating a return visit with the Sergeants'
Mess of the West Yorkshire Regiment. The
conditions of the match will probably be slightly
different from those of the previous contest, when
the Volunteers carried all before them, as we
hear that each team is to keep to its own
weapons throughout instead of changing after
every five shots. This will place the regulars at
least of a disadvantage, but still the Volunteers
have confidence in the superior marksmanship
of their team once more being apparent."PRO BONO PUBLICO," whose letter on the
trolley nuisance we published last night, does
not appear to have hit upon the real cause of the
trouble. It is not because the loads of the trucks
are excessive that they become a nuisance, but
because the carts themselves are of such a heavy
and clumsy description that they are very
difficult to manage. As a rule the Hongkong
trolley is of a solid and reliable description, out
of all proportion to the load that it is required to
carry, like the noisy cart carts. Were a little
attention paid to the construction of the vehicles
and a modified form of costermonger's barrow
adopted, we feel convinced that there would be
far less room for complaint and as much, if not
more, work could be got through with a con-
siderable saving of time and labour.DR. C. WATERS recently read a paper at the
Sarsen Institute in Bombay in which he argued
that the plague could not have been imported
into Bombay by rats from ships arriving there
from Hongkong. He said he firmly believed
that it was not introduced from other ports, but
had its origin in the large granaries of the
Mandrie quarter of the town. The first out-
break was among the grassy employes, and
cat murrain was first discovered there. Surgeon-
Colonel Cleghorn, who has made a special
investigation for the Indian authorities and is
representing India at the Plague Conference in
Venice, holds the same opinion. It is stated by
both doctors that wheat and rice eaters have
enjoyed almost complete immunity from the
disease, which has been most prevalent amongst
the millet eaters (the Hindoo), millet being a
genetic germ for various kinds of inferior grain.GRAND FAREWELL BANQUET
IN THE CITY HALL.CHINESE AND EUROPEANS UNITE TO DO
HONOUR TO H.E. WU TING WANG.The idea of giving a grand farewell banquet
in the City Hall in honour of His Excellency
Wu Ting Fung, Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary
and Envoy Extraordinary to the United
States of America, Spain, and Peru, was indeed
a happy thought, for it not only afforded Chinese
and Europeans opportunity to take part in a
very pleasant and memorable *reunion*,
but it also enabled the many admirers
of all nationalities, of H.E. Wu Ting
Fung, otherwise the Hon. Ng Choy, to
do honour to one to whom honour is due
—one who has received a special mark of
the esteem of the Emperor of China as the reward
of meritorious services rendered to China in the
hour of need as well as in times of peace and
general prosperity. Who is to be credited with
taking the initiative in the matter we are
not certain, but it may be assumed that
it was Mr. Wong Sing, Mr. Fung Wa Chue, and Mr.
Ho Tung, the Chairman, Hon. Secretary, and
Hon. Treasurer respectively of the Entertain-
ment Committee, is due a large share of praise
and to their untiring efforts and influence is
doubtless largely due the unqualified success
attended last night.The main staircase of the great building was
covered with red cloth and on either side and
on the landings ferns and flowers were neatly
arranged. The anti-room was comfortably
furnished as a reception room, where the nume-
rous guests were invited to indulge in a sherry
and-bitters while awaiting the arrival of His
Excellency the Governor, H.E. Major-General
Wilson Black, Admiral McNair, U.S.N.,
Commodore Holland, and His Excellency Wu
Ting Fung. As these distinguished guests
arrived they were received at the entrance to
the Hall by Messrs. Fung Wa Chue, Ho Tung,
Wong Sing, Li Sing, Lao Tse Sun, and others
and escorted upstairs to the reception
room; and this part of the ceremony
was soon over. A few minutes after
the appointed hour, 7.30 p.m., the leading
guests arrived, and at 7.45 the whole of the
guests were seated in the banquet hall and the
excellent band of the West Yorks, under the
baton of Bandmaster Bentley, commenced
playing the following music:—1—March—Washington Post—Sousa
2—Overture—Light Cavalry—Duppe
3—Intermezzo—A Ride to Moscow—De Loe
4—Selection—Faust—Gounod
5—Song—Dear Heart—Mastel
6—Selection—Chinese Air—W. G. Bentley
7—Valse—Birds in Goodbye—De Camars
8—Selection—Cavalier's Rhapsody—MacgillivraySt. George's Hall not being large enough to
seat, at the tables, upwards of 350 people, St.
Andrew's Hall was also used for the banquet
and the arrangement of the seats, Chinese being
seated alternately between the Europeans, left
nothing to be desired, except as regards the repre-
sentatives of the press, who were seated with their
backs to the chief speakers and therefore had
great difficulty in making a full note of the
speeches. Among the guests were Their Excel-
lencies the Governor, the General, the American
Admiral, Commodore Holland, Hon. A. M.
Thomson, C.C. Platt (P.S.); Captain Chichester,
R.N., Drs. Hardin and Thomson, Colonel
Gordon, W.Y.R., most of the members of the
Legislative Council, Dr. Ho Kai, Messrs. H. L.
Denny, C. Bremerman, W. Danby, R. K. Laigh,
J. Lemm, J. Redger, G. Murray Bain, F. Collins,
A. Sawyer, Hon. E. R. Bellios, Li Sing Tse Sun,
Chiu Yu Tin, Leong Pui Chue, Lau Wai Chuen,
Tang Yik Man, Ho Fook, Chow Tung Shang,
Chan Kit Shan, To Tse Chung, Loo Chue Tin,
Chan Pao Po, Chan Chun Chuen, San Tak Fui,
Tam Tse Kong, Lau Yan Chuen, Chun Shui
Choi, Ku Fai Shan, Lau Hip Chue, Kwan Hoi
Chuen, Fung Hing Shan, Chan Lai Kam, and
Kaw Hong Tuck and a large number of Chi-
nese and European gentlemen, representing all
the hundred and one professions and trades in
the colony.As was only to be expected the decorations
were largely composed of "Dragon" flags, the
American colours, and the Union Jack, the last
being greatly in evidence. The banquet was
served by Messrs. Madar and Farmer, and it
therefore goes without saying that the catering
was in every way beyond reproach.We certainly must congratulate Mr. Bentley
on the successful manner in which he has
wrestled with Chinese music. Some time
ago we referred to his nocturnal studies of the
subject with a wet towel round his brow, and
last night his musicians played "Sin Fu" and
other popular Chinese airs as if to the manner
born. Hearty applause followed the selection
and Mr. Bentley was introduced to the distin-
guished guest, who heartily complimented him.After dinner the toast list was opened by the
Chairman who proposed "Her Majesty the
Queen" with the usual loyal sentiments, and
the following is a report of the many interesting
speeches:—"His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China"
was also proposed by the Chairman and received
in a very enthusiastic manner, the Chinese music
by the band giving much pleasure to the com-
pany and resulting in Bandmaster Bentley,
who composed it, being sent for by H. E. Wu
Ting Fung.The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai then gave the toast of
"His Excellency Sir William Robinson,
K.C.M.G." It was particularly gratifying to him,
he said, to have this distinguished duty assigned
to him on the eve of his departure from the
colony. His only fear was that the want of the
fluent tongue and the presence of so much
choice liquor would prevent him doing it justice.
(Laughter, and "No fear!") However he was
more than comforted and encouraged by the
knowledge that the toast would not suffer in
his inexperienced and unpractised hands. His
Excellency was fairly popular with all classes
in this community, and he (Dr. Ho Kai)
ventured to predict that nothing would be
more eagerly received by the residents of Hongkong than
His Excellency's departure a few months hence.
(Hearty cheer.) He was popular and no wonder
when one saw the conspiratorial and kind looks
with which he treated them all. (Applause.)
When he had to find fault with his officers he
never rebuked but gave gentle remonstrance
and kindly counsel; he never forgot the people's
welfare and interest and he never neglected
(Hearty cheer.) Was it any wonder that a Governor
like this should have the respect as well as the
affection of his subordinate officers? (Hearty
cheer.) With the general public of Hongkong
His Excellency was no less respected and liked,
for under his wise administration and financial
rule adversity vanished and prosperity prevailed.
(Hearty cheer.) Most of those present remembered
when, a little over five years ago, His Excellency
first arrived here, the colony was passing through
a time of great depression and difficulty; His
Excellency took the first opportunity of address-
ing to them words of comfort, and he pledged
himself to do his utmost to assist the colony to
regain its former prosperity, which it had lost
at the moment. He assured them at the same
time that in several colonies where he had been
before, he had assisted in a similar way and he
had always been successful. He (Dr. Ho Kai)
would ask had not the promise been fulfilled
and whether His Excellency had not done
his very best for them, and by his
wise and careful administration of the affairs of
the colony helped it to make a very speedy
recovery? Comparing Hongkong of the present
day with what it was five years ago they would
find a very vast difference both financially and
otherwise. (Hearty cheer.) He knew some would
assign all these improvements to the change of
luck and the turn of fortune and other agencies,
but he would ask them who had done the most
to bring about this change and whether
it would not be right to center a great
measure of praise on the skipper at the helm
who was our Governor. (Hearty cheer.) By his
wise administration they had been able
to recover their lost ground and to-day Hong-
kong was as prosperous as it was years ago.
(Hearty cheer.) His Excellency was no better
in voluminous talk, preferring really to quan-
tify; our local Statute Book had not been
encumbered with many useless Acts, but many
new measures had been advanced and car-
ried out. In dealing with the large population
of Chinese in this colony His Excellency
had been most successful. (Hearty cheer.) He
had always combined firmness with con-
sideration and was always ready to give them
careful consideration and, if possible, favourable
consideration. To illustrate this he (Dr. Ho Kai)
would quote a few instances. In the great
plague which occurred here last year, the
Chinese were able to meet it most calmly and
without fear. This proved H.E.'s wisdom and
discretion in dealing with the Chinese. Regarding
the Tung Wah Hospital the Governor had
exercised great tact and judgment with the result
that the institution was now vastly improved
without arousing any unnecessary opposition on
the part of the Chinese. As to the law regarding
the carrying of lights and passes His Excellency
had shown that he was always alive to the con-
venience and comfort of the Chinese community
and to grant them reasonable concessions.
(Hearty cheer.) Dr. Ho Kai also referred to the
great taken by the Governor in the Po Lung Kok.
This, he said, proved that His Excellency was
always desirous of lending a helping hand to the
Chinese in any good works. (Applause.) His
desire to educate the Chinese in English and to
bring them completely under British civilisation
was also shown. His Excellency, also, seeing
that the Chinese were very poorly represented in
the Council, took his powerful aid in the nomi-
nation of a second Chinese member. In addition
to this, Dr. Ho Kai said, he believed His
Excellency had two measures under con-
sideration which, if carried out successfully,
would immortalise him as a true benefactor
of the people of Hongkong. He referred to the
proposed establishment of a midwifery and
nursing school and College of Medicine for the
Chinese. (Hearty cheer.) This was neither the
time nor the place to enlarge on those subjects
but he hoped His Excellency, before his departure,
would use his influence in the founding of
these two most useful institutions. He could
not sit down without referring to the high
qualities of His Excellency, who was the most
perfect type of an English gentleman. (Hearty
cheer.) He was always amiable, courteous, gentle
and kind, and took the liveliest interest in our
social functions, notably our sports and literary
meetings. Special reference was made to His
Excellency's interest in our athletics and to the
interesting lectures he had delivered at the Odd
Volumes meetings. "In short," said Dr. Ho
Kai, "in describing him as a social man, I can-
not do better than say that he was the people's
king." He is a jolly good fellow.The toast was warmly received and drunk with
vocal and instrumental musical honours.
His Excellency, who was loudly cheered on
drinking, said he had to thank them most sincerely
for the very hearty and cordial manner in
which they had received the toast of his health,
which was proposed at so great length and so
eloquently by Dr. Ho Kai. He was one of the
most eloquent members of our Council and had
divided his speech under seven or ten heads.
He did not propose to deal with them all, but
would like to touch on one or two of them.
Dr. Ho Kai referred to his popularity and to
the consideration he had accorded his sub-
ordinate officers. He could not forget he was
once a subordinate himself, and dealing with
the people generally, he was always guided by a
sense of the responsibility of his position and
by the precept of a writer, (he did not know
who) who said "Love is better than fear, know
is better than display, and, nervous of power, is
better than authority." Dr. Ho Kai referred to
the financial condition of the colony. Some
years ago he (the Governor) had made some
promises, and Dr. Ho Kai said he had predicted
that he would

made by Dr. Ho Kai to his support of athletic sports, social functions, and other civilizing influences. He thought that athletes were the very best thing for the rising generation and he always thought there was nothing like them for developing a healthy manhood. (Hear, hear.) Before sitting down he would say that it was a very great satisfaction for him to be invited to this function and it was a great pleasure to him to know they were sending Dr. Ho Kai to the United States. (Applause.)

Two gentlemen who had been mostly trained in the public service of Hong Kong. (Applause.) He was sure they would find the training they had received here most beneficial to them. As far as he was personally concerned, in the interests of public life there was always one compensation and reward, and that was the good opinion of the community. (Hear, hear.) Without that compensation the burden of responsibility could not be rationally borne and without it the Government would be a weary solitude. (Hear, hear.) He had been most gratified that during his service here he had won their good will, and he thanked them very much for the way in which they had received the toast so eloquently proposed by Dr. Ho Kai, and he thanked them for doing it so kindly as he had done. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ho Tung, in proposing "The Army and Navy and Auxiliary Forces," said—Mr. Chairman, your Excellency, and gentlemen, it affords me infinite pleasure to be called on in such distinguished manner to propose the time-honoured toast of "The Army and Navy and Auxiliary Forces" and to be permitted to couple with the names of His Excellency Major-General Black as representing the British Army, and Commodore Holland as representing the Navy. I have said I accepted the duty of proposing this toast with pleasure, but I also feel it a great honour. When we reflect for a moment and follow in our mind's eye the glorious achievements of the British Army and the British Navy (cheers) these magnificent forces, ever expanding and ever developing, a year ago, and in recent times, too, how the warlike sailors and merchant adventurers issuing from that little island in the Great West have manfully faced and triumphed over stupendous difficulties and conferred the most benefit of civilised government on the millions of India, on the ignorant savages of "Dark Africa," and on the countless millions of China (applause). When, too, we call to mind the great achievements of the British arms in the last half century, how beneficial these achievements have been to Civilisation, and how the peoples, it can be admitted that he is permitted to rise in the presence of distinguished representatives of the splendid services I now refer to, backed up by a patriotic auxiliary force whose branches are to be found wherever the British flag—the flag of freedom—waves, it can, I say, not be denied that he who is permitted to rise in such distinguished company to propose this toast is indeed honoured. (Applause.) I very gladly admit that I regard the duty as a great honour, and I may add that I shall look back in years to this occasion as one of the proudest moments of my life. The supremacy of the British arms in the Far East has been followed by a great development of commerce to the benefit of Europeans and natives alike, and the great cause of progress and civilisation has, as an inevitable sequence of that triumph, been greatly benefited and will continue to be benefited. The holding of the British flag on this little island of Hong Kong has been followed by great, and I trust everlasting, benefits to many millions of Chinese. (Hear, hear.) It is due to the pluck and dogged perseverance of the British conquerors, naval and military, that we are now residing in one of the most important and most flourishing seaports of an Empire on which Britons may well boast that the sun never sets. But great as have been the achievements of the English, Scotch, and Irish soldiers and sailors, yet there are other British forces that are called to mind when this toast is being proposed. I refer to our noble defenders, the Volunteers, and to the magnificent Army in India. (Cheers.) These forces add enormously to the power and the might of the Empire, and although we must all hope the day is far distant when it will be necessary to employ them in active service on a large scale, yet we can rely on it that they will always respond willingly and joyfully to the call of duty. It is perhaps unfortunate, but it is nevertheless a fact, that there would have been very little real progress made by Western States but for the conquests of their armies and their navies. It is beyond question that to the magnificent achievements of our British conquerors and our British soldiers and sailors we owe the possession of the grandest and most prosperous Empire the world has ever known, and to those services and the enormous Auxiliary Forces at her command she looks for the security of her possessions. Those forces are able to protect her world-wide Empire and, with such a protecting army and a powerful navy and such large auxiliary forces to rely upon, we feel here as safe to-day as if we were living in the heart of London. (Hear, hear.) To the splendid forces, the Army and Navy and Auxiliary Forces of Great Britain, and the representatives of these forces whose presence among us adds so much pleasure to our residence in this fair Isle of Fragrant Streams, I ask you gentlemen to drink. (Applause.)

Major-General Black in reply to the toast for "The Army," said—Mr. Chairman, your Excellency, and gentlemen, the question might well be asked why should "The Army and Navy" be toasted on this festive occasion in the Empire where speeches are made and the answer is not far to seek. It is not only because our countrymen are proud of the glorious deeds of our Army and Navy in the past nor because they believe that the present soldiers and sailors are worthy successors to the men who went before them, but it is also because every citizen is animated by the warlike instinct and is proud of having a part to play in the scale of history. You need not search the pages of history for proof that the country whose fighting men are not held in honour, that takes no pride in arms or warlike exercises, is tottering to her fall. Even now when the cry of peace is heard from the hospitable and a prayer for peace ascends from every temple, when the masters of the mighty legions of Europe are shrieking with dread from launching their nations into the avalanche of war, we are not galled by this mocking note, we are under no delusion, for we recognise that the measure of a country's safety is her readiness to fight and that the country whose sword is gleaming in its scabbard is only saved from conquest and partition by the mutual jealousies of the more warlike Powers. I would add a word on the feature which differentiates the armies of the United Kingdom and of the United States from the other armies of the world; they are composed of men who are soldiers by free will. We soldiers do not pretend to be better men than our civilian brethren, but only that education and practice have made us the better to the arrow, the steel point to the lance, and we know that there are thousands of better men behind us. We are proud of our citizen soldiers, the Volunteers, not only because they undergo the drudgery of training without fee and without price, not only because they add substantially to the defence of the Empire, but because they prove that the fighting instinct of

our race has not been dulled by comfort nor suppressed by the luxuries of civilisation. On behalf of the Service I thank Mr. Ho Tung for his eloquent tribute to our good qualities and for his mention of the fact that our soldiers have ever been the forerunners of peace and commerce and I feel grateful for the honour of having my name associated with this toast.

Commodore Holland, who also was warmly received, said in the absence of the Admiral I felt it his duty to return thanks for the Navy. His Excellency had made arrangements to be present, but was unable to return to Hong Kong in time and he desired the speaker to express his regret. Mr. Ho Tung had spoken of the expansion of the navy and a few words might be appropriate. It was only quite lately that the true history of the navy was put before them. Captain Mahan, of the American navy—(applause)—had lately got together naval history in a way that had taken the world by surprise. No one had a greater influence in pushing on the navies of to-day than him and he was more responsible for the greater expenditure on the navy than any man living. People said "We don't want to fight," but why did we go on building ships and getting men? Everybody had learned from Captain Mahan's book what England is as a sea power and he (the Commodore) believed that her work now was in the interests of peace. (Hear, hear.) In the fighting of the past it was the thing for everybody to get as close to his enemy as possible. With the armaments of to-day people wish to keep apart and the hopeful thing is that the further belligerents keep apart the more scope is there for arbitration to go on between them. (Hear, hear.) Arbitration was therefore gaining ground, but he (the Commodore) held to the old Latin maxim "Si vis pacem para bellum." (Applause.)

Mr. Ho Amel proposed the toast of H.E. Wu Tieg Fang. He said—Your Excellency, I have the very great honour and pleasure, on the eve of your departure from the colony, to avail myself of this opportunity to tender you our best congratulations for the high position to which you have been appointed by our Government as Minister to the United States of America, Spain, and Peru—a position which, I have no doubt, you will maintain with honour and credit to your country. (Applause.) Your Excellency can see that this is one of the most distinguished audiences ever gathered here, as before you are representatives of almost every nationality. The most influential members of all the mercantile houses are gathered here to do you honour—an honour which, I must say, you have justly earned, an honour which is much prized by your countrymen, and an honour which reflects great credit on the colony of Hong Kong. It is owing to this great honour which you have brought home to this colony, and for your past and many valuable services, which you have rendered to the public here during the time you were Member of the Legislative Council and Acting Magistrate, and for your long residence in the colony, that it would be remiss on our part if we allowed you to pass through Hong Kong without showing you some mark of our esteem and respect. (Applause.) It is needless for me to say that your Excellency's record of services is well known amongst your friends here. I need not give a biographical sketch of your past life in connection with this colony, which I find is as follows:—

Appointment in the Hong Kong Government Service, 1865; left for England in March, 1874; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, 31st January, 1877; and in the same year returned to Hong Kong; admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, 18th May, 1877; appointed Member of the Legislative Council, 26th Feb., 1880, and Acting Magistrate, 3rd May, 1880. With this record and excellent prospects before you, your Excellency still thought that this Hong Kong was too small a place for the development of your great talents, and having an ambition for a higher sphere of life you steered for the north, accepting the appointment of Secretary and Legal Adviser to H.E. Viceroy Li, and afterwards the additional post of Chief Director of Railways at Tientsin, and two years later, I understand, you were also appointed Director of the Tientsin University. I am sure you will find in Japan, twice assisted by Viceroy Li in the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace, and when H.E. the Viceroy Li was appointed Special Ambassador to Russia and Europe you were recommended to assist H.E. Chang Yu-woon in settling and determining the Commercial Treaty between China and Japan. Your valuable services and ability were duly recognised by our Government, and so you are appointed to your present post of Minister abroad. (Applause.) In appointing you as Minister abroad I do not think our Government could have chosen a better man; I think you are the right man in the right place, and with your wide experience, during the many stages of your life and your dealings with men of all stamps, creeds, and races, and with the tact and skill of a lawyer, no doubt you will play a clever part as a diplomat, and whenever any difficulties and disputes arise between our country and the countries you are accredited to you will be able to settle them in a harmonious and satisfactory manner to the credit of our country. In view of the steps taken by our Government in appointing your Excellency to the United States of America, Spain, and Peru, and H.E. Lord Feng Lai, England, both of you with a thorough European education, it appears to me that our Government has a strong inclination for reform and progress. (Applause.) I am in hopes that on your return from your mission, after filling your office with honour and credit, that you will be promoted to a high place, either as one of the Presidents of Six Boards, or Chancellor in the Privy Council, or Minister for Foreign Affairs; and I do not think that before a decade has passed your Excellency may be the Premier of China. (Loud applause.) Counting, I think, was educated about the same time as you were in England. He was entrusted with the portfolio of Premier by the Emperor of Japan. I really do not see any reason why you should not, in like manner, become some day the Premier of China. (Loud applause.) In your Excellency, therefore, I have great hopes for the reformation of our system of government in China, and I feel I am justified in this toast, but, as it was incumbent on him to say something, he must do it. First of all he wished to convey to the company his deep gratitude for the great kindness and distinguished honour they had conferred on him on the occasion, and he looked upon it as one of the proudest incidents of his life. (Applause.)—A life in which he had achieved so little (No, no). He looked upon this gathering as a source of gratification and contentment. It would be ungrateful on his part not to make allusion to the honours done him. He first thanked the Chairman and the other hosts, representative members of the Chinese community and who represented most of the important trades and professions. Among the brilliant stars by the way, not only members of the

mercantile community of the colony, but also the powers that be—the Council, the Civil Service, the Army and the Navy, and last, but not least, his own profession, the law, and his peace, happiness, and contentment. (Applause.) That was, he firmly believed, the first time in the history of the colony that a man had been entertained in that hall by such a large and representative gathering. He believed he was unworthy of it. (No, no.) He was proud that he had been a resident of this colony and it was here where he first received his foreign education. The colony was not an old one and he predicted—it was proved now—that under the wise rule of His Excellency Sir William Robinson the colony would play an important part in building-up in the Far East a large mercantile community in every branch of trade and also a vast shipping trade. It was important in other respects. It had done much in the way of education. (Hear, hear.) There were schools of all denominations here, Government and private schools of all descriptions. Taking as one instance the Government Central School (now the Queen's College), His Excellency said he was most glad to see present the headmaster of this prominent school, when they had completed their education, many of them, as this school, a small colony, went to Shanghai and other places where they had more scope to turn their education to account. In the various ports there were more students from this colony than any other engaged in the Maritime Customs, the railways, and other branches. Regarding his own future, he said Mr. Ho A-Mei had spoken of a glorious future for him and he had to confess he was a bit too ambitious. He preferred to be judged by his own acts and not by any mere words. He would say that, whilst serving his own sovereign faithfully and to the best of his ability, it would be his chief aim to cement the friendly relations now happily existing between China and foreign countries. (Hear, hear.) In his farewell words he wished them happiness and prosperity, and, if permitted to return, he hoped to find them in continued good health and happiness and doing well. (Applause.)

Mr. Leung Shiu Kong, who was loudly applauded for his speech, said—Mr. Chairman, the toast committed to my care this evening is one which need few words to commend it to your warm and hearty acceptance. It is the toast of "Our Guests." We are deeply gratified that so many of the leading representatives of this important colony of Hong Kong should be with us on this unique occasion to do honour to H.E. Wu Tieg Fang previous to his going to represent the Imperial Government of China in that great country, the United States of America. (Applause.)—to say nothing of Spain and Peru. We are much indebted to our guests for coming here to-day to assist us in our endeavours to do honour to an old resident of Hong Kong, the Hon. Ng Choy, the new Minister to America. Let me ask you to join heart and hand with me, and drink in bumper to the health, long life, and prosperity of our guests. I couple the name of Mr. E. R. Bellios with the toast.

The Hon. E. R. Bellios responded. He said he was one of the oldest foreign residents of Hong Kong and he had been asked to reply. He regretted, however, that he could not do it justly—(No, no)—because after having had a good dinner he was unable to make a decent speech. His Excellency Wu Tieg Fang had a brilliant future before him and he (the speaker) believed with Lord Wolsey that it was not as soldiers but as merchants and mechanics that the Chinese would advance and become one of the prominent nations of the earth. (Hear, hear.) The Chinese in Hong Kong should in a few years have a City Hall of their own and he hoped they would have many reasons like the one that night. The language of ideas and our modern civilisation should enable us to break through the impenetrable barrier of ancient conservatism that now surrounds China. (Applause.) In conclusion he proposed "Our Hosts."

Admiral McNair, U.S.N., also responded, saying that while a stranger here now he had visited Hong Kong in 1858 and also 20 years later. It was wonderful, he said, to see the improvements here and how beautiful the place had become. As to the remarks of the Governor, he said he was not a little of him, but from that little he could conclude that he was a good man. He was heartily pleased to see the wonderful good feeling between Asiatics and Europeans. (Cheers.)

The Chairman briefly returned thanks on behalf of the hosts.

Mr. Fung Wah Chuen also responded, saying the manner in which the toast was received was most gratifying to them. He hoped this would not be the last gathering of the kind. The Government had done a lot of good here by means of schools, and in one of which he (the speaker) was educated, and his Excellency Wu Tieg Fang also had the foundation of his education laid here. Some of our schools only did good to those who left Hong Kong, but he (Wong Sing) was not one of those. (Laughter.) The Government and the public should continually support the Education Department. (Hear, hear.) He would like to see such gatherings once every month. (Laughter.) He asked the company to drink a glass of champagne with him, a full glass, like an umbrella. No, he said, "I am very good to the Chinese and Mr. Lockhart was a regular Chairman." (Laughter.) "He likes the Chinese"—(laughter)—"wait a minute and he likes Europeans as well. He is an Englishman. (A Voice: "No, he is a Scotchman.") Scotch, English, or Irish, there's no distinction. I hope that China will be maintained in the same way as Great Britain. (Hear, hear.)

His Excellency Wu Tieg Fang addressed the company in Chinese and English. He said he almost all nations were present and he begged to thank them and the hosts for their kind entertainment. He was going on an errand to a foreign country, perhaps never to return, but he hoped after years to come back safely. When he did, he hoped he would find them all prosperous and happy. (Loud applause.)

The company then dispersed, after having spent a very pleasant evening.

THE MENU.

The menu was as follows:—

Bird's Nest Soup.

Baked Fish and Shrimp Sauce.

Karaoke.

Compot de Fruit.

Pastry and Fats.

Quail, in Jelly.

Join.

Saddle Mutton.

Turkey and Ham.

Roast Lamb.

Roast Corned Tongue.

Game.

Roast Phosphate.

Vegetables.

Baked Potatoes.

Green Peas and Cauliflowers.

Sweets.

Almond Macaroons.

Ice Cream.

Finger Cakes.

Dessert.

Ted and Chick.

VICTORIA ENGLISH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Athletic Sports of the Victoria English Schools took place to-day at Happy Valley in the presence of a large number of spectators. Many of the events were keenly contested and much interest was shown in the sport. At the conclusion the prizes were presented by Mrs. W. D. Braidwood, each recipient being warmly applauded by his schoolmates. The band of the West Yorks played some selections during the afternoon which largely added to the pleasure of the spectators. The officers were:—

President—Mr. W. D. Braidwood. Vice-President—Mr. J. Livingston. General Committee—Messrs A. E. Bellios, A. E. Alver, G. Rapp, A. E. Alver, A. A. Alver, L. E. Lammer, H. Grant Smith, A. H. Hamet. Working Committee—Messrs M. E. Alver, J. H. Rutledge, E. Herbert, D. J. Corcoran, R. Bass, E. d'Aquino, C. Ribeiro, H. Rapp. Judges—Messrs W. D. Braidwood, J. H. Rutledge. Referee—Mr. D. J. Corcoran. Handicappers—Messrs L. E. Lammer, H. Rapp, A. E. Alver. Starter—Mr. J. Livingston. Timekeeper—Mr. E. d'Aquino. Hon. Treasurer—Mr. E. Alver. Hon. Secretary—Mr. F. H. J. Baker.

The following are the results:—

100 YARDS' FLAT RACE (Handicap) 9 to 13.
J. Wicheil 1
J. Lopez 2
C. Humphreys 3
LONG JUMP, Boys from 13-18 (Three tries).
C. Ribeiro 15th. 8ft. 11in. 1
M. E. Alver 2
250 YARDS' FLAT RACE (Handicap) Open to Pupils of any age.
M. E. Alver 1
C. Ribeiro 2
50 YARDS' FLAT RACE (Handicap) Boys and Girls under 9.—Post Entries.
J. Cortes 1
G. Jordan 2
L. Ford 3
LONG JUMP.—Boys from 9-13 (Three tries).
J. Wicheil, 12 ft. 10in. 1
C. Humphreys 2
BICYCLE RACE, 1 mile (Handicap) Open to Pupils of any age.
F. H. J. Baker 1
E. Bass 2

100 YARDS' FLAT RACE (Handicap) Girls from 13-18.
M. Rodger 1
M. Palmer 2
HIGH JUMP, Boys from 13-18 (Three tries).
M. E. Alver, 4 ft. 7in. 1
C. Ribeiro 2
100 YARDS' FLAT RACE (Handicap) Open to Pupils of any age.
M. E. Alver 1
E. Bass 2
C. Ribeiro 3
SKIING RACE, 100 Yards; Open to Pupils of any age.
S. Maitland 1
S. Maitland 2
BICYCLE RACE, 3 miles (Handicap) Open to past and present Boys.
A. A. Alver 1
H. Grant Smith 2
Time, 8min 31sec.

EGG AND SPOON RACE, 100 Yards. Open to past and present Boys.
J. Wicheil 1
E. Bass 2
HALF MILE (Handicap) Open to past and present Boys.
A. A. Alver 1
L. E. Lammer 2
THROWING THE CRICKET BALL (Three tries). Open to past and present Boys.
J. Lopez 1
A. V. Alver 2
SACK RACE, 100 Yards; open to past and present Boys.
E. Bass 1
R. Bass 2
600 YARDS' FLAT RACE (Handicap) Boys from 13-18.
C. Humphreys 1
H. Rapp 2
100 YARDS' FLAT RACE (Handicap) Girls from 7-13.
C. Corcoran 1
M. Marcus 2
THREE-LOGGED RACE; open to past and present Boys.
E. Bass 1
A. E. Alver 2
C. Ribeiro 3
CONSOLATION RACE; open to Competitors who have not won a prize.
J. M. Remedios 1

HUMBLED ALBION!

A FRENCHMAN'S IDEA OF WAR IN 1946.

A work recently published in Paris which is causing considerable comment in French army circles, and is pretty sure to amuse military men the world over, is entitled "L'Invasion Noire" ("The Black Invasion"), and is written by Captain Dancet, a French Army officer.

The purpose of the work is to show what a great war would mean fifty years hence, when it may be reasonably supposed that scientific invention will have perfected engines of destruction even more terrible and deadly than those in use to-day.

The author imagines a general uprising of the black races in various parts of the earth. There is a second mutiny in India, and the natives join forces with the Sudanese, Algerians, Abyssinians, Zulus, and Egyptians, and the hundreds of other races and tribes known and unknown of Africa, who are exasperated at the manner in which the European Powers have taken possession of their country.

Forty millions of Mohammedans in China, the Siam, the Persians, and the Turks all join the standard of the war of vengeance, and assemble under the leadership of Abd-ul-Mohammed, a Sultan deposed at Constantinople by the English, but regarded by every true Muslim as the representative of the Prophet and the chief of Islam. Hordes of

PARATROPS GATHER UNDER HIS BANNER from all parts of Asia, Africa, and India, until at last the Sultan has under his command an army of 15,000,000 men.

At a preconcerted signal this vast host, perfectly armed with the most modern weapons, purchased from the whites, sweeps over Europe, spreading devastation and ruin in its path. This idea has given Captain Dancet an opportunity to describe all the methods of defence likely to be adopted by the European nations to repel this invasion, and in this line the chief interest of the book.

With pardonable pride he arranges that the Mussulmans have swept everything before it until it gets to Paris. There it is powerless to overcome the heroic and scientific defence made by his countrymen. Paris saves the civilised world.

The blacks commenced hostilities by seizing and destroying all the European posts on the Congo and the Nile, and then began their victorious march toward the Mediterranean. A French army of twenty-five thousand men—

THEY WERE CRUSHED IN THE SANDS, and a horrible massacre ensued. There were twenty-five thousand dead, and the French army was annihilated.

The allied Powers land on the English coast near Heligoland and march upon London, which after a fierce resistance is taken. Her fleet is destroyed and England begs for peace. It is granted on one condition only—Drill the British.

Ireland gets Home Rule, and Wales is given to Ireland as a province, forming a Celtic kingdom. What remains is called Little Britain, with a Danish king on the throne. The English fleet is divided between Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Greece.

spite of their Magazine rifles and rapid-firing machine guns, the French are slaughtered to a man.

Meanwhile Europe begins to be alarmed at the seriousness of the uprising, and in Paris the Geographical Society of French Africa appoints a committee to report on the extent of the revolt. The president of the society is an aeronaut and has perfected an air ship which he calls "The Czar," and in which he offers to proceed to Africa. "The Czar" is shaped like a spinning top; its width is sixty-five feet and its total height seventy feet. Its chief originality of construction lies in the fact that instead of maintaining itself in the air at a certain height, like other navigable balloons, it soars now to 12,000 feet and then swoops down till it grazes the ocean or the earth.

"The Czar" goes to Africa, making the trip in two days, and joins the French army on the evening before the catastrophe. The use of the balloon in warfare at once becomes apparent. The French General has not been able to locate the exact position of the enemy. He feels they are near him, yet his outposts and patrols have not sighted any. "The Czar" soars in the air, and from the altitude attained

THE AERONAUT IS ABLE TO RE overhanging numbers of the blacks stationed in the distant valley and waiting till night to advance on their foe.

The balloon returns and takes up its position a thousand yards in the air, above the military square. It is in constant telephonic communication with the General and reports to him minute by minute the stealthy advance of the blacks. Night falls. It is as dark as pitch, a condition counted upon by the enemy to cover their advance. But the balloon is provided with a powerful electric search light, which throws its rays on the enemy's advancing lines. But in face of the fearful odds—twenty and even fifty to one—the advantage of the search light is of little use. The black wave sweeps on and the French army is wiped out. The aeronaut severs his connection with the ground and soars away to carry his terrible news to Europe. Attached to the balloon is a long, folding ladder, provided with sharp hooks, intended to act as an anchor; and when, later, the balloon is in danger of being destroyed by the Sudanese, it serves as a weapon of defence.

The Europeans have now been driven back as far as the Mediterranean, and a panic has seized Europe. An international conference is held in Paris to consider means of defence, and the result is that the allied Powers

SVEN A. MONTGOMERY FLEET to the Mediterranean. Now it is the height of the barbarian can advance no further. The steel walls of civilisation bar the way.

But the Sultan and his followers have in their pay a European Anarchist, a renegade Englishman, who has sworn eternal hatred to his race. This man has some knowledge of chemistry, and is able to manufacture high explosives. These explosives are placed in earthen jars, and thus constitute, when hermetically sealed, formidable torpedoes, capable of blowing out of the water the largest ironclad ship.

Knowing that their enemy possesses no material for naval warfare, the European admiral neglects to place torpedoes and torpedoes, which place the jars or explosives under each vessel, the whole European fleet is blown into the air, and the Mussulmans invade Europe, entering and seizing Constantinople. The Turks now go over to the cause of their co-religionists. It becomes a war between the Christian and the Mohammedan.

Every possible means is now adopted by the Sultan to accomplish his end and one of the most terrible is the spreading of

DISASTERS IN HIS ENEMY'S RANKS and in the cities he is besieging. He procures from the fever regions of the Nile valley a large number of negroes suffering from the last stages of cholera and typhus. These wretches are chained together—the men handling them being bathed in disinfecting fluid—and the negroes are then tied to the air ship, which is allowed to fall into the Sultan's hands. The air ship then takes flight with its diseased cargo, and, waiving over cities and armies, drops hundreds of 1,000 pestiferous bodies, which quickly communicate the deadly disease around them. Typhus patients, and even lepers, are also sent floating down the rivers, poisoning the lakes and streams.

The inhabitants of the different European countries are panic-stricken and begin to leave their homes and flee north, leaving the country to the invader. Meanwhile, the powers are striving every effort to repel the followers of Islam. Public subscriptions are opened for the purchase of arms, and every available man shoulders a rifle.

But all to no purpose. The Sultan advances rapidly on Vienna, and finally destroys an army of 500,000 men commanded by the German Emperor in person.

The enemy is invincible. Europe is doomed. The ordinary means of checking the enemy failed utterly. He cannot be fought with bullets. Science must come to the rescue.

It is then that the French scientist, Gauthier, comes to the French Government with the proposition that deadly gases which he can manufacture be used against the enemy, and after a trial this suggestion is adopted.

Works are immediately erected for the manufacture of the gases, the work people working with rubber shields over their faces. Airships of a new pattern are introduced, and these are fitted with chambers to contain large quantities of the deadly gas, which, when the ship is stationed at a certain height above the enemy, can be poured down through tubes.

The balloons charged in this way take their places over the Mussulman army, each ship being provided with 108 tubes. The ships descend to within one hundred metres, and the signal is given to discharge. The gas reaches the ground quickly because of the pressure, and envelops the black ranks in a cloud. When it drifts away the earth is strewn with corpses.

This is the end, Europe is saved. The manœuvre is repeated, until the whole Mussulman army is destroyed, the Sultan meeting his death with the rest.

By the means by which this deliverance is effected almost proves fatal to the conquerors. The gases disperse very slowly and are WASTED IN GREAT CLOUDS TOWARDS PARIS, sowing death as they go. For a time Paris becomes pestilently submerged in the deadly gas and many thousands perish.

Later when the vast number of dead-bodies threaten to breed a frightful scourge, the airships are once more utilized this time to drop the bodies with petroleum. The touch is then applied and a danger of a plague is past.

The author concludes by indulging in the dream of the humbling by the allied Powers of England, whose aggressive policy all over the world has turned every nation against her, and when France and Russia declare war she does not find an ally.

The allied Powers land on the English coast near Heligoland and march upon London, which after a fierce resistance is taken. Her fleet is destroyed and England begs for peace. It is granted on one condition only—Drill the British.

Ireland gets Home Rule, and Wales is given to Ireland as a province, forming a Celtic kingdom. What remains is called Little Britain, with a Danish king on the throne. The English fleet is divided between Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Greece.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.
Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.

Barometer 30.59
Thermometer 62.0
Humidity 65
Rainfall 4.08 inches.

WEATHER REPORT.
On date at On date at
Barometer 30.17 30.06
Thermometer 62 63
Humidity 68 70
Rainfall 0.0

Saturday, 6th March, 1897.

Chinese—4th of 2nd moon of 23rd year of Kwong-si.

Jewish—2nd Adar, 5657.

Mohammedan—2nd Shawwal, 1314.

Sun—Rises 6hr. 19min.
Sets 6hr. 18min.

High water—Morning 10hr. 51min.
Afternoon 11hr. 10min.

Low water—Morning 4hr. 45min.
Afternoon 4hr. 55min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1841—Hostilities at Canton recommenced. Fort Napier taken by the British.

1893—Attempt to stir up anti-foreign riots at Wuchang.

1896—The steamship *Holstein* lost on Cape Varelle.

TO-MORROW.

Sunday, 7th March, 1897.

(First in Lent.)

Chinese—5th of 2nd moon of 23rd year of Kwong-si.

Jewish—3rd Adar, 5657.

Mohammedan—3rd Shawwal, 1314.

Sun—Rises 6hr. 18min.
Sets 6hr. 17min.

High water—Morning 10hr. 45min.
Afternoon 11hr. 5min.

Low water—Morning 5hr. 5min.
Afternoon 5hr. 55min.

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